THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., No. 424. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.

11se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in *Shanghai* ceased on the *15th ultimo.*

JUDAH & Co.
11se Shanghai, 1st September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of Mr. KHAN MAHAMED DHURUMSEY, Mr. RAMOOBHOY DHURUMSEY is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23d August, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON, JR.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.
China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China*, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.
New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, Jr., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
30oc China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business hitherto carried on under his name ceased *on the first of June last.*

F. PEARSON.
Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of

C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.
19se China, 15th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1856.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
H. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.
ALSO,
Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	Tls. 2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to.,................	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,........	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,....	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,".........	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,...................	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hoe,*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs...	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,...............	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,........	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,...............	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English,....................	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October,* and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January.*

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang,* registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring 3-*mow* 1-*fun* 9-*le* 6-*haou*, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission,* on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien *Joss House,* on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling House and Godowns on Lot No. 32. Apply to

C. M. DONALDSON.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to

ANDW. A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to

HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to

WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality.

Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to

E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Also at Hongkong.

Lot No. 1.—The large detached House in Spring Gardens with Sea Frontage, and extensive Godowns attached. Registered in Land Office as Marine Lot No. 42 and subject to a Ground Rental of £135.16.3 per annum.

Lot No. 2.—A Convenient Dwelling House in rear of the above, containing a large Dining room, &c., and 4 Bed rooms with suitable Godowns and Offices below. Registered as Lot No. 34. Ground Rental £27.8.9 per annum.

Lot No. 3.—A plot of Ground adjoining Lot No. 2. on which are erected Six Chinese Shops now all occupied. Registered No. 53 in Land Office. Ground Rental £13.4.4½ per annum.

And at Foochow.

On or about the *20th September,* the Property at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN RAWSON & Co.

Lot No 1.—Consisting of a 5-roomed Bungalow standing in its own grounds.

Lot No. 2.—A large Compound containing a new Brick and Stone built Godown 113 by 73 feet with Tea room, Office and Compradore's rooms.

Lot No. 3.—Water side Premises upon which a substantial two Storied Building is now being erected, the lower Story will consist of Godown, Compradore's room, and Treasury, and the upper Story of three large Rooms, Tea room and small Office.

For further information apply to

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Shanghai, Foochow or Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON,
1859.

A Specimen of the Print, LIFE AT THE SEA SIDE, RAMSGATE, 1854; to which each Subscriber of *One Guinea* will be entitled, may be seen at this Office.

Subscriptions received by

C. S. COMPTON.
Hon. Sec.

There are a few Copies left of—
HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS,
VENICE.
North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1858.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this Port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the name of DAVIDSON & Co.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
WILLIAM REES.
EDWARD YATES.
tf Ningpo, 1st September, 1858.

TO LET.

PART of a House and Godown, together or separately, situated in Custom House Road. Apply to Z. at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—FLOATING CHAPEL Services, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 9	Singapore,	Aug. 15
Bombay,	July 31	Hongkong,	Aug 24
Calcutta,	July 23	New York,	June 26
Galle,	Aug. 4		

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 10th Sept, 1858.		*Ending 10th Sept., 1857.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
4.—	82	70	88	78
5.—	82	69	88	77
6.—	84	68	85	77
7.—	80	73	80	75
8.—	80	73	75	70
9.—	85	74	78	67
10.—	85	74	78	67

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE, ...No business.

OPIUM.

Malwa, *New*..............Tls. 495 | Shanghai
Patna, *New* ..(high Nos.).. ,, 545 | weight.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 10th, *Maria Louisa*, (Span. bq.), 279, Chalbaud, from Manila; *Queensberry*, (Br. sh.), 635, Cassady, from Swatow; and *Polly*, (Br. bq.), 288, Smith, from Sunderland.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Maria Louisa*, Messrs. A. Bock, and C. Ebringer.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, Commander Colin A. Campbell, R.N., Messrs. Paulding Tatnal, W. Blenkin, R. C. Antrobus, and J. Dow.

(No. 8.) NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAE,
11th September, 1858.

The undersigned, H. B. M.'s Consul, has to notify, that Goods subject to the *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent, and which have been imported in vessels entered at the Custom House after the 1st inst., will be charged the full rate of 5 Taels per hundred instead of Tls. 3.6 as heretofore.

D. B. ROBERTSON.

To the BRITISH COMMUNITY.

IT was on a stormy morning, in the year of grace 1600, and on the 11th day of April, that the first Englishman sighted Japan. He was a Kentish man, born near Rochester, who having acquired a reputation as a seaman in the service of the worshipful company of the Barbary Merchants entered as chief pilot on board a Dutch Fleet of five ships bound to the Indies, for the purpose of acquiring as he informs us "a little experience." Out of that fleet only one solitary vessel sighted the high land of Bungo in Japan on that 11th of April morning, the rest were lost, and wrecked!—and of Will Adams' companions only five were fit to do duty. On anchoring, the Japanese then, as now exhibited the kindest and most tender sympathy for the stranger, they lodged, clothed, and fed them, protected their property, and behaved like a highly civilised people—and when, the amiable Christian community of Portuguese then settled at Nagasaki, urged the Japanese Emperor to put them all to death as pirates, he rebuked their blood-thirstyness, and evinced what President Buchanan and General Walker would no doubt consider, the most enlightened appreciation of the duty of the strong towards the weak by annexing the Dutchmen with their English pilot, and repudiating their right to the ownership of the crazy old craft. The Dutch soon resigned themselves to Japanese life, and poor Adams could not complain as the Emperor, who at first had him as well as the ship brought to Ozyako, and thence passed on to Yedo, treated him with the greatest kindness, and says Will Adams "he hath given me "a living like unto a Lordship in Eng-"land, with ninety husbandmen, who are "my servants. Thus God hath provided "for me after my great misery; to His "name be the praise forever, Amen!" But Will Adams, had left a certain Mrs. Adams and two young Adamites behind him at Gillingham—"nigh into Chatham where the King's ships do lie"—and his strong affection for them induced him to make great efforts which were apparently successful to communicate with England, as two of his letters are published in Purchas's work—and it was owing to the receipt of one of these that the Hon. East India Company, then just springing into existence, fitted out under Royal sanction the good ship "*Clove* of London, Capt. Saris," and in her, June 1613, reached Firando or Hirando in Japan, a port that through the great influence of Adams with the Court of Yedo, had been granted to the Dutch traders.

Adams, was at once sent for from Yedo, and having seen Capt. Saris, they and ten other Englishmen started for Yedo, to offer the presents of James 1st to the Japanese Emperor, and to negociate a Treaty.

In *August* 1613, they arrived in that city, and after a most gracious reception, and an acknowledgement of the British presents, *(see letter)* a treaty was formally concluded, which we give in extenso, and its liberality reflects great credit upon the Japanese—indeed the merchant captain's treaty of 1613, makes one blush for the British Admiral, who signed the degrading document, best known as the Stirling Treaty a copy of which we observe in the *North-China Herald* of the 4th inst. Saris's Treaty ran as follows—

TREATY CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, AND KING JAMES OF GREAT BRITAIN. August, 1613.

"ART. 1.—We give free license to the subjects of the King of Great Britain, viz: Sir Thomas Smith, Governor, and the Company of the East India merchants and adventurers, forever safely to come into any of our ports of our Empire of Japan, with their ships and merchandise, without any hindrance to them or their goods; and to abide, buy, sell, and barter, according to their own manner with all nations; to tarry here as long as they think good, and to depart at their pleasure.

"ART. 2.—We grant unto them freedom of custom for all such merchandises as either now they have brought, or hereafter shall bring into our kingdoms, or shall from hence transport to any foreign part; and do authorize those ships that hereafter shall arrive and come from England to proceed to present sale of their commodities, without further coming or sending up to our court.

"ART. 3.—If any of their ships shall happen to be in danger of shipwreck, we will our subjects not only assist them, but that such part of ship or goods as shall be saved be returned to their captain or cape merchant, or their assigns. And that they shall or may build one house or more for themselves in any part of our Empire where they shall think fittest, and at their pleasure.

"ART. 4.—If any of the English merchants or others shall depart this life within our dominions, the goods of the deceased shall remain at the disposal of the cape merchant, and that all offences committed by them shall be punished by the said cape merchant according to his discretion; and our laws to take no hold of their persons or goods.

"ART. 5.—We will that ye our subjects trading with them for any of their commodities, pay them for the same, according to agreement, without delay or return their wares again unto them.

"ART. 6.—For such commodities as they have now brought or shall hereafter bring, fitting for service and proper use, we will that no arrest be made thereof; but that the price be made with the cape merchant, according as they may sell to others, and present payment upon the delivery of the goods.

"ART. 7.—If in discovery of other countries for trade, and return of their ships they shall need men or victuals, we will that ye our subjects furnish them for their money as their need shall require.

"ART. 8.—And that without other passport, they shall and may set out upon the discovery of Jesso or any other part in or about our empire."

It would have been well had Commodore Perry of the U. S. Navy, adhered in his Treaty closer to the text of the above concise, and liberal document, and we can only hope that Mr. Consul General Harris of the American Legation at Simoda in his haste to sign a Treaty with Japan whilst the echo of the Allied guns from Northern China was still booming in the ears of the nervous Japanese, has secured as good terms for Europeans in their future intercourse with those people. We say we hope Mr. Harris has done so, because it is very evident that the text of his new treaty must necessarily be the basis of the one lately concluded by Lord Elgin.

It would only have been bewildering and alarming a suspicious but well disposed people, if every European power demanded more than the one that had just gone before it—and we are glad to hear that although the position of the escorting squadron, commanding as it did with its guns the huge city of Yedo, might have tempted Lord Elgin to compel the Emperor to grant anything and everything he wished, that he resisted the temptation, and beyond the three important clauses referred to in your last impression[*] contented himself with securing to England the same privileges as had been granted to America.

To return to the thread of our story, which the reperusal of Saris's Treaty has rather led us from. On the 12th August 1858, H. M. S. *Furious*, bearing the British Ambassador, followed by the *Retribution* entered the Gulf of Yedo before a staggering breeze from the South. The scene was full of deep interest, enhanced by the exceeding beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the life, civilisation, and well being of the inhabitants everywhere visible. We were nearing that great and mysterious city, said to be twice as big as dear smoky old London, which of course we did not believe. A city, which a stout Dutch commissioner from Nagasaki was only allowed to enter, once in four years, and then as a tribute bearer—crawling upon all fours into the Imperial presence, and backing out again in silence. A city, which Mr. Harris had as yet been the only other European to enter, and that, judging by his coffin-shaped Palanquin, in a very quiet manner. A city in whose port no European vessel had ever anchored unless it was the tempest tossed bark of William Adams.

Rapidly the two British frigates passed headland after headland on the western side of the Gulf, and by 2 P.M., they were off Kanagawa, the nearest point sanctioned by the Japanese, for Foreign ships to approach the city of Yedo,—yet on they pressed, leaving the Russian frigate and gun-boat of Count Poutiatine in that anchorage. Japanese guard-boats made frantic efforts to catch us—fans were waved by two-sworded officials in pantomine of various descriptions,—but as, much to the regret of the midshipmen but delight of the Captain, no Japanese performed the process of disembowelling himself, the frigates still held their way. Beacon Point was next reached, a low and dangerous projection in the coast line, abreast of which Commodore Perry's vessels had once reached as their farthest point. The ground from thence was new to foreign keels, the chart a mere blank sheet of paper, with a dotted line shewing where Yedo should be. You can picture to yourself, Mr. Editor, the interest and excitement of those on board the *Furious* and *Retribution*,—as the glorious panorama of the Bay in which the Capital of Japan is situated slowly unrolled itself. Happily nothing occurred to mar the feeling, the vessels hit the right channel exactly, and guided by the appearance of some Japanese men-of-war, at anchor under the batteries, the two frigates come to within easy gun-shot of both, and the *Emperor* yacht joined shortly afterwards. I shall not bore your readers with telling how skilfully the Japanese officials lied, and cozened and intrigued, to bring about three or four objects they had in view—viz: to get the ships back again to Kanagawa, 15 miles from Yedo—to prevent Lord Elgin landing in Yedo, instead of doing as other Ambassadors had done, land at Kanagawa and be carried up in a box to the Capital—and such like schemes in which of course they were all foiled.

The placing of our Ambassador in the city of Yedo under the escort of men-of-war was most opportune, for it appeared that subsequent to the signing of the treaty with Consul-General Harris, there had been a strong re-actionary movement got up by certain of the independent princes and hereditary nobles, who alarmed at innovations likely to bring about a diminution of their power or exclusiveness, had turned out the enlightened Prince of Bitsu, and replaced him by an obstructive Prince of Bungo. Poor Bungo, and his conservative supporters had however never calculated upon British frigates, British gun-boats and ten inch-guns coming into 18 feet water, to mar their little arrangements. But Bungo and his party rapidly resigned themselves to a misfortune they now saw it was useless to attempt to avert—and from the rapidity with which the Earl of Elgin concluded his treaty it is evident that all the Emperor of Japan and his Ministers were anxious for, was the speedy departure of his Excellency's naval escort from the sacredly secluded waters of Yedo harbour. Folios, would not do justice to Yedo, and its inhabitants. The position of the Town is admirably adapted to admit of enormous developement in size and population without impeding drainage, communication, and ready access to water, whether for cleanliness, comfort, or as a highway. The city is situated in the North-west angle of the Gulf of Yedo, in what should be properly named the Bay of Yedo—it is nearly as possible a square of 10 miles on each face, the enormous Imperial Palace, or rather Imperial Quarter, being as it were its centre—Yedo is not walled in, and extensive suburbs as in European Capitals, are seen stretching from it along the sides of the Bay. One large stream the Toda-Gawa flows through the heart of Yedo, spanned by many fine bridges, three of them remarkable for their length—it has extensive water privileges, as they say across the Atlantic, in many other petty streams, and the constant ebb and flow through numerous canals of the waters of the beautiful bay.

The houses, and shops are very well constructed; wood, doubtless on account of earthquakes, entering largely into their structure—the streets are very wide, quite as much so as Oxford street, and well kept—the Temples finer far than those of China, admirably clean, and much frequented—and the general dull uniformity of a great collection of houses charmingly broken by patches of park like grounds around the dwellings of Princes and nobles, who live in feudal state surrounded by thousands of their retainers—indeed we must remind the reader that the site of Yedo is anything but a dull flat, for many hills of moderate elevation are situated in and around it, clothed with trees and verdure, through which peep the roofs of houses, or glitter the domes of their temples. The people are most numerous, in China the traveller may observe that land where he will a crowd soon forms round him—in Japan the only difference is that the crowd is already formed before he puts his foot on shore, but forget not this, oh! seeker after truth! that the Japanese crowd is a savoury one, cleanly and well ordered—no leprous wretch pushes his foul sores before your eyes—and you sicken not at the stinks and fustiness that surround you, as in a Chinese city, all look well fed, happy, healthy. In a ride of 20 miles wherein we feel sure we saw, 20,000 men, women and children, only two paupers were seen, and not a deformed person unless about sixty persons who were marked or disfigured by small-pox may come under that head. The men are not handsome, but there is a general appearance of good nature very taking to strangers—the women are pretty, though those who are married, to prevent any breach of the tenth commandment by the Lords of the creation, generously disfigure themselves by blacking their teeth, pulling out the eye-brows, and such like eccentricities—and better still all Yedo, all Japan, delights in a clean scrub. How astonished Baron Gros and the French Embassy, will be to find another nation beside "perfide Albion" where every one delights in a tub! and what is more Mr. Editor they do not appear to care, who knows it—for in spite of exploratory British attachés—in spite of the innate curiousity of Naval officers in general, and the frank commendation of those fine young spirits, the British midshipmen in particular, each family tumbled into their tubs at 4 P.M., and with doors and windows wide open, nay, often in the street itself, were so happy as to be perfectly indifferent to the Notes and Queries, of those passing and repassing. Yet there was no immodesty—the conventionalities of Japanese society saw no more impropriety in washing in public, than we do in England when we pay to see Fanny Elslers legs at the Italian Opera. We will not dwell upon the perfection of Japanese morals, all we can say is that they are a very systematic and orderly race, though evidently fond of pleasure, a bottle of wine, and a good joke—two points so irreconcileable according to our notions, that without any proof of the fact we are inclined to hazard a statement that, with the Japanese man as with the Irishman whose manhood is reasonable and orderly, there must be "a power of stick laid on in his youth"—and that early training into habits of docility, enables the government of Japan, to check an excited and bursting-with-curiousity mob in the midst of their headlong rush upon you, by simply stretching a piece of pack-thread across the end of a street—a feat in good police we often saw, and heard of, during our stay in Yedo—we of course only saw the pack-thread and admired the application of moral force—the Japanese may be, saw not pack-thread, but a stick, or halter—and in the terms of that benevolent man Commissioner Yeh,—"tremblingly obeyed."

At some future day, we hope to be able to furnish further extracts from our notes on Yedo—but for the present some apology is due for having so far trespassed upon the patience of the public.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, TO KING JAMES THE 1ST OF GREAT BRITAIN, ACKNOWLEDGING THE RECEIPT OF PRESENTS, August, 1613.

Your Majesty's kind letter sent me by your servant Captain John Saris (who is the first that I have known to arrive in any part of my dominions,) I heartily embrace, being not a little glad to understand of your great wisdom and power, as having three plentiful and mighty kingdoms under your powerful command. I acknowledge your Majesty's great bounty in sending me so undeserved a present of many rare things such as my land affordeth not, neither have I ever before seen, which I receive not as from a stranger, but as from your Majesty whom I esteem as myself. Desiring the continuance of friendship with your highness—and that it may stand with your good liking to send your subjects to any part or port of my dominions, where they shall be most heartily welcome, applauding much their worthiness in the admirable knowledge of navigation, having with much facility discovered a country so remote, being no what amazed with the distance of so mighty a gulf, nor greatness of such infinite clouds and storms, from prosecuting honorable enterprises of discoveries and merchandising—wherein they shall find me to further them according to their desires. I return unto your Majesty a small token of love, (by your said subject.) desiring you to accept thereof, as from him who much rejoiceth in your friendship. And whereas your Majesty's subjects have desired certain privileges for trade, and settling of a factory in my dominions, I have not only granted what they demanded, but have confirmed the same unto them under my broad seal for better establishing thereof.

From my Castle of Surunga, this fourth year of our Dairi according to our compuation. Resting your Majesty's friend. The highest commander in this kingdom of Japan.

MINNA, MONTTONO. *Yie, Ye, Yeas.*
(Iyeyas.)

HIS Excellency the American Minister left Shanghai on the 5th instant, and went on board the U. S. S. *Minnesota* at anchor off Woosung. It is his intention to visit Nagasaki, and thence return to Shanghai in time to meet the Imperial Commissioners. It is understood that the *Minnesota* sails to-day or to-morrow. The U. S. S. *Powhatan*, Commodore Tattnall, sailed for Japan on Wednesday.

BY calculation the London mail of 25th July was due in Hongkong on the 7th instant; during the S.W. monsoon she is not likely to be later, we may therefore expect the private steamer *Yang tze*, with the news, to-day or to-morrow, and the mail on the 13th or 14th.

IN the sketch of the late visit of the British Embassy to Japan, given in our last number, it was stated, in error, that the Treaty was signed at Yedo on the 16th of August. The 26th of August was the day, being exactly two months after his lordship completed the Treaty of Teen-tsin.

WE have received *Peking Gazettes* down to the 17th August. They establish the fact that Kweiliang, "and another," really are appointed to come southward to revise the Tariff, and that the subordinate Commissioners, Ming and Twan, had their audience to receive the Emperor's instructions on the 14th of August; we may therefore assume that they started from Peking about that date. The latest rumours repeat what we have heard for the last month and more, namely that the great men themselves will be here in about twenty days. The *Gazettes* contain other particulars interesting to the "rebellious barbarians" whose ships so lately found their way up to Tien-tsing. Preparations appear to be making at that port to prevent the recurrence of so untoward an intrusion.

On the 17th August appeared the following Decree regarding the works.

"Sangkolinsin requests us to appoint officers to superintend the purchase of posts and other materials. The best materials being required for the important works now in process at Tien-tsing. We command Liang Tung-sin, Prefect of the metropolitan department, to proceed to Tung-chau, and to give orders all along the river to have the necessary purchases made; that there be no failure in what is essential. Sangkolinsin has applied to the Prefect in question to deprive the sub-prefects of the western and southern sub-departments of their insignia of office, for their want of zeal in making these purchases. If there be any more procrastination, let it be at once denounced and severely punished. Respect this!"

The *Gazette* of the 7th August publishes a Memorial from Tsunglun and Wurkuntai, the two Commissioners who accompanied T'an Ting-siang, the Governor-general of Chih Li, since degraded, to the mouth of the Pei-ho. They do not appear to have shared the disgrace of the latter, who indeed is punished for his failure as an executive officer only, not as an unsuccessful negotiator.

"The barbarian business at Tien-tsing being brought to a termination it becomes the duty of Your Majesty's slave Wurkuntai to return before his colleague to give an account of his mission, a respectful representation on which matter he submits to the Sacred Glance.

"Your slave Tsunglun had in the first instance been honored with Your Majesty's commission to proceed to Tien-tsing to pass the Grain supply. Your slave Wurkuntai had received in person Your Majesty's commands to follow his colleague to Tien-tsing to take part in the administration of barbarian business. The rebellious barbarians subsequently acting in violation of their allegiance, Your slave Wurkuntai had the honor to be commissioned by Your Decree to repair to Shan Tung to inspect the progress effected in the opening of a channel for the river [Hwang Ho?] His report on the completion of the work in question is on record. On the 10th of the 6th moon, (20th July) he hastened to Tien-tsing, and found all the barbarian ships withdrawn, and the port and the neighbourhood alike tranquil.

"Your slave Tsunglun in obedience to Decree still remained at Tien-tsing with Wants'ai to pass the Grain supply. Your slave Wurkuntai having nothing farther left him to do, as in duty bound, returns to the capital without waiting for his colleague."

He then proceeds to recommend various officers, chiefly members of the Board of Works, for their exertions during the last three months, apparently in Shan Tung, &c., &c.

The foregoing, it is to be presumed, would have been presented by Wurkuntai on his return to Peking, but a Decree in the *Gazette* of the 9th August shows that he died on the road.

"We had sent Wurkuntai, under-secretary of the Cabinet, and lieutenant-general of the Plain Red Banner Corps of Manchus, to Tien-tsing to manage barbarian business. Thence he went to Shan Tung to superintend the river-works, which being completed, he was returning to the capital, when he fell sick and his place became vacant as he journeyed. Death in the service of the state (*lit*, on the king's business) is indeed most melancholy."

He is accordingly decreed a full allowance of posthumous honors.

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[*] 1st, British Cottons and Woollens imported at a 5 per cent duty.
2nd, Revision of the Treaty in five years time.
3rd, British Treaty to come into force upon July 1st 1859. American one on July 4th.

The *Gazette* of the 8th August notices an audience of the Tariff Commissioners, Mingshen, and Twan Ching-shih. The latter an under-secretary of the Board of Punishments, and member of the Great Council, was attached to Kweiliang at Tien-tsing and is now supposed to be on his way hither. The Memorial in which he acknowledges the honor done him informs us of his own notion of his merits and his responsibilities. This appeared in the *Gazette* of the 15th August.

"Your Majesty's servant, Twan Ching-shih, upon his knees presents his respectful thanks for Your Celestial favor.

"On the 28th (7th August,) he had the honor to receive the following Imperial Decree:—'Let Twan Ching-shih, *yuen-wai-lang* of the Board of Punishments, have conferred upon him the title of *King* of the 5th grade, and proceed to Shanghai to assist Kweiliang in examining and arranging the tariff of duties and all things pertaining thereto. Respect this!'

"Your servant is humbly mindful that, himself a lowly scholar of no capacity, worthless as wood that cannot be worked, his official career having in no way justified his nomination to office, in the 4th moon of the present year, the Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang and his colleague, moved Your Majesty to detach him to Tien-tsing to assist them in the management of barbarian affairs. For a month and more indeed he was the trembling recipient of instructions, but he had hastened and hurried to no purpose; and when, notwithstanding, Your Majesty displaying towards him, who gratefully looked upward, extraordinary forbearance, specially bestowed on him the honor of an audience,—shocked at his insufficiency in deeds and words, gratitude struggled with shame [within him.] Now honored with Your gracious commands and with an additional degree of rank, permitted by Your Majesty to assist in the work of enquiry and arrangement, he is enabled in some degree to give scope to his insignificant sincerity. What man is Your servant that he should have obtained Imperial favor so infinite? It remains for him, in the work which he shares with Kweiliang and his colleagues, to devote himself to the enquiry before him with all his heart, and to go into it with all his strength; hoping and trusting that in the conciliation of the barbarian and in the collection of the revenue, he may so prosper as to aid Your Majesty's high purpose of giving peace to the maritime provinces.

"The memorial of Your humble servant, reverently shewing, as in duty bound, his feelings of thankfulness and lowly devotion, he respectfully presents, and, bowing down, declares his gratitude for Your Celestial favor."

The necessity of providing for the due control and conciliation of foreigners is adverted to, incidentally, in a memorial of Ho Kwei-tsing, governor-general of the Two Kiang. A lieutenancy in the inland marine, if we may use the expression, is vacant, and in moving the Emperor to fill it with the right man, the memorialist observes that the head-quarters of the lieutenant in question are in the district of Shanghai, a place in which Chinese and barbarians mingle promiscuously together, and in which consequently the work of subjection and conciliation is so important as to require the presence of an officer who shall be intelligent, experienced, active and vigilant. He has a very good man to recommend.

On the 10th August appears a minute of the Board of War, who had been directed to proceed with increased severity against various officers denounced by the Mongol prince, Sangkolinsin, for the loss of the forts at Taku. Chuláhang, a Manchu, holding two high commands in the Banner (or Tartar) army, and a high post in the Household, was charged with the rout and destruction of his cavalry and indiscipline in his camp; was found to have behaved with cowardice, and deprived of office accordingly. Kwosui, a Manchu of the Imperial Blood, who besides holding various Banner commands, is a vice-president of the Board of Punishments, hung back when he ought to have advanced, and is sentenced to be degraded four steps, and removed from his post; his punishment being increased by one step beyond that demanded under the law punishing general officers, who on the appearance of banditti in force, shall fail to move troops with such alacrity as to prevent the spread of the movement, and consequently expose their troops to defeat. There is no law that precisely fits his case, which is therefore dealt with as analogous to that provided for by the law cited.

A Decree published on the 8th August appoints assessors to sit on the trial of the Governor-general T'an. They are those who denounced and assisted at the trial of Kiying.

"On presentation of the charge against T'an Ting-siang, already degraded from the post of governor-general of Chih Li, by Sangkolinsin, who alleges that the loss of the forts and the entry of barbarian ships into the inner waters were due to his inability to make a vigorous defence of the port, We issued a decree commanding him to come to the capital and there abide trial and punishment. We now commission the Prince Hwui, Ts'ai Yuen, and Twanhwa, to act as assessors to the Board of Punishments and with it to ascertain the facts of his failure and flight, to award the punishment required by law, and to make their report to Us. Respect this!"

There is also a memorial from T'an, as governor-general under sentence of degradation, denouncing two Magistrates who are short about half their collection of land revenue; a sufficiently common complaint.

Locusts threaten the Northern crops. A Decree of the 14th August calls on all the provincial establishment of Chih Li to do their utmost to stay the spread of the locusts. The chiefs of the government are to punish severely all their subordinates who do not exert themselves, and, if they allow the laxity of their subordinates to pass unnoticed, will be severely punished themselves.

The same *Gazette* gives a long remonstrance, in which we figure, from a censor named Tsau Tsiun-chuh against the dissolution of the metropolitan Vigilance Committee, and its commissariat, a measure proposed on grounds of economy. In 1853, the year of the rebel invasion, there was a confederation of wards and streets which did much to maintain the public peace. As its action became suspended, the capital suffered from robberies and violence committed by day and night; no man daring to help his neighbour. This state of things was mended again by the establishment of the High Committee it is now proposed to suppress. It is as difficult to set these committees going as it is easy to break them up. It takes time to organise them, to distribute the burden of their expenses, and to define the duties to be performed. "An order to prepare for defence against the English filled them with alarm; an order to guard against fire, flood, or robbery, is obeyed with delight."

He runs over the expenses and measures of preparation, but these were undertaken for the maintenance of the public peace not for protection against barbarians. The English barbarians having now departed, the sub-committees are discharging their old police duty. The notice of their dissolution causes great discontent among those who have subscribed handsomely, and have built stations and made other arrangements of a permanent character; and alarms all the well-disposed who expect to find the watchmen that will be thrown out of employ, all taking to brigandage.

CONSULAR COURT.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., a case was brought in the British Consular Court, before H. B. M.'s Consul,—R. F. Thorburn, W. H. Vacher, and R. Reid, Assessors.

In which Kwo-ching-le of the Kwo-wan-shun Hong was Plaintiff and Messrs Lindsay & Co. Defendants.

The action was brought for Tls. 10,258.8.8; balance of a chop of Tea which the Plaintiff stated he had sold to the Defendants through the Broker Leang-a-ting, but for which Messrs. Lindsay & Co. refused to pay him.

The defence was that Messrs. Lindsay & Co. did not know the Plaintiff in the transaction, that the Tea was settled by Leang-a-ting, who alone signed the contract Book, and that the Plaintiff's name did not appear in the transaction: that according to the established usage of the place, the party who signs the contract could alone be recognized, and that the defendants did not know the Plaintiff Kwo-ching-le, as connected with the transaction.

The Court held that according to the established custom of the Port the defence was good, and the Plaintiff was therefore non-suited.

On the following day, Tuesday the 9th inst., the same case was brought into Court, Leang-a-ting, the broker appearing as Plaintiff.

PRESENT.

D. B. Robertson, *H. M. Consul.*
R. F. Thorburn, W. H. Vacher, R. Reid, } *Assessors.*

Leang-a-ting of Shanghai
v.
Lindsay & Co. of Shanghai.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Taels 10,258.8.8.0 balance due for 54,558 catties of black tea sold by plaintiff to defendants.

Leang-a-ting *having been duly warned to speak the truth* states;—

I settled the price of the tea with Mr. Innes. I went with Kwo-ching-le and others to Messrs. Lindsay & Co. Kwo-ching-le wanted payment in two weeks, Mr. Innes wanted one month to pay for it. Kwo-ching-le ultimately agreed to take payment in three weeks, Mr. Innes went into Mr. Hogg's room and brought out the Contract book and Kwo-ching-le told me to sign as Mr. Innes said any man could sign it. The tea belonged to Kwo-ching-le, he has a partnership in it. After the transaction was finished I went with Kwo-ching-le to see Mr. Hogg and asked him to pay some dollars on account; he replied,—he would pay in goods. It was settled Kwo-ching-le would take 1,000 pieces of Long Ells, I took a Delivery order for them which I gave to Kwo-ching-le. Afterwards I applied several times to Mr. Hogg for money. Mr. Hogg offered to give me a cargo of wood. Afterwards I went to Mr. Hogg, when Sin-qua had run away, and he told me that Sin-qua was a cousin of mine and owed him money, and he said I think you are his partner; I said I was not a partner. Mr. Hogg refused to pay me and said I might go to the Consul.

[The evidence of Leang-a-ting was read over, and signed by him before the Court.]

Mr. Hogg, the representative of Messrs. Lindsay & Co. replied, that his reason for not paying the balance of account claimed by the plaintiff is, that the plaintiff Leang-a-ting and the man Sin-qua, referred to in the evidence are in the same interest, and that A-ting has always acted either as his purser or partner, and Messrs. Lindsay & Co. have never recognized any one in all their transactions and accounts but Sin-qua, that is, there is no other account in their books but Sin-qua's, and Sin-qua being indebted to them in a considerable amount they have, of course, refused to pay any further sums.

A-ting *recalled and cross-examined*, said;—Mr. Hogg told me that Sin-qua was my cousin and he could not pay that balance. I never went to Mr. Hogg and said Sin-qua was all the same as me and I the same as Sin-qua.

Mr. Hogg in reply states, that the two made that statement. After the chop of tea was settled, Sin-qua introduced A-ting to him and declared any transactions entered into by A-ting might be put into his account, and would be exactly the same as if done by himself, he, Mr. Hogg, then appealed to A-ting who was standing on the opposite side, and A-ting reiterated the same thing. Having some doubts he called Mr. Innes into the office, and in his presence, they affirmed the same thing, in consequence of which Messrs. Lindsay & Co. never opened an account with A-ting and every transaction went to Sin-qua's account.

Hugh Innes, *sworn*;—Mr. Hogg called me one day into his office, Sin-qua and A-ting were there: he asked, first one and then the other, whether any tea delivered to us by A-ting should not be on account of Sin-qua, and whether, in any transactions they had with the House, A-ting did not act as Sin-qua's partner, and they both said it was so. This occurred before any tea was settled with A-ting. The reason I recollect the time of it so well is, that it was in consequence of this understanding that I, by Mr. Hogg's order, inspected the tea of which musters were sent in by A-ting, and I valued several chops, of which that in question is one. At the time of making the entry in the book I asked Mr Hogg how the entry was to be made,—he said, the tea belongs to Sin-qua and goes forward on his account.

By the Court.—This was mentioned to A-ting at the time.

Sin-qua, *warned*;—I recollect being in the office with A-ting on one occasion; both I and A-ting admitted we were acting together.

Hugh Innes, *recalled*;—I recollect seeing Kwo-ching-le at the time, but I did not know him. If any conversation took place between him and A-ting, it was in Chinese and I understood nothing. A-ting never mentioned to me that Kwo-ching-le was the owner of the teas.

Mr. Hogg—By the Court. Messrs. Lindsay & Co. had a running account with Sin-qua and any teas delivered, were simply carried to account as also any money or goods.

A-ting, *recalled*,—admits that he has been at Messrs. Turner & Co.'s and represented that he or Sin-qua would settle for teas.

A-le, Godown man of Messrs. Lindsay & Co. *warned*.—The order for 1,000 pieces of Long Ells was taken by Sin-qua's young brother.

Kwo-ching-le, *warned*.—I am owner of the chop of tea in question. I took the muster of this to Messrs. Lindsay & Co. I got an order from A-ting on Messrs. Lindsay & Co. for 1,000 pieces of Long Ells, I sold it to a Tea-man who is part owner of the tea in question, I do not know what the Teaman did with it, I do not know Sin-qua at all. A-ting stops in my Hong, A-ting did not run away, he went to Soochow to get money. I know nothing of any partnership between A-ting and Sin-qua, I employ A-ting as a Broker, I have several in my Hong, Sin-qua is not one. I told A-ting to sell the teas in question, A-ting told me the price,—32tls.; I was at Messrs. Lindsay & Co.'s when the tea was settled for and the price agreed, I directed the tea to be delivered to Messrs. Lindsay & Co. A-ting informed me that a cargo of wood had been offered by Messrs. Lindsay & Co. in payment and he refused it. Mr. Hogg told me that A-ting and Sin-qua were relations. A-ting told me that the reason the balance was not paid was, that Sin-qua was indebted to Messrs. Lindsay & Co. I was present at Messrs. Lindsay & Co.'s during the whole of the transactions about these teas.

[The evidence was read over and interpreted to this witness, who signed his name thereto before the Court.]

Alexander Michie, *sworn*,—I keep the books of Messrs. Lindsay & Co and there is no account with A-ting in them. The 1,000 pieces of Long Ells were put to Sin-qua's account and the tea, in question, also. From my impression A-ting and Sin-qua were one and the same. I should have communicated with them indiscriminately. I know of their connection generally. The loss on the tea in question was put down to Sin-qua's account. This entry was made before Sin-qua absconded, to the best of my belief.

By the Court,—I have no recollection of A-ting agreeing Sin-qua's account.

H. Innes, *recalled*,—I recognize the contract book produced. I made the entry referred to.—"22d April 1858. Of Sin-qua to be shipped on "his own account. Sin-chuen 320 chests of "Congo at Tls. 32, payment in one month."

I read that entry to A-ting at the time.

Sin-qua, *recalled*,—A-ting is not my partner but acts sometimes for me as my broker. I took A-ting to Mr. Hogg to introduce him. I do not know Kwo-ching-le, he knows that. A-ting settled the chop of tea on my account with Mr. Hogg, but I do not know if the Teaman knew that it was so. If the tea sold in England at a profit, it belonged to me, A-ting had no share in it. I was responsible for the value of the tea to A-ting. I entered in my books the 1,000 pieces of Long Ells I have been in the habit of paying A-ting in general account. There have been no papers or contracts between me and A-ting.

[The evidence was read over to the witness and signed before the Court.]

The Court having considered the evidence offered on both sides is of opinion,—That no joint liability between the Plaintiff, Leang-a-ting and Sin-qua is shown which would authorize Messrs. Lindsay & Co. to transfer the Teas in question to Sin-qua's account, and decree that the balance of Tls. 10,258.8 8 be paid to A-ting.

In the case of Leang-a-ting versus Lindsay & Co. which will be found in another column, considerable stress seemed to be laid by the Assessors, on the non-participation in profits, as exhibiting want of connection between Leang-a-ting and Sin-qua.

We thought this a new doctrine and turned to our Chitty for advice, we there find the following, which we give for general information:—

Extracts from Chitty's Commercial Law, 9th Edition, 1854.

To constitute an ordinary partnership no charter or license is necessary, nor anything more as affects the world than their bare consent for this purpose, and though there is usually some deed of copartnership, yet the mere existence of a mutuality of interest in the profits of a business or a branch of it, or of the ostensible character of joint traders, is sufficent to render them liable to be treated and considered as partners.—Chap. 27, p. 465.

Nominal partners are those who have no actual interest in the trade or its profits, but who, by allowing their names to be used, hold themselves out to the world as apparently having an interest. As observed by Lord-Chief Justice Eyre,—"A "case may be stated in which it is the clear "sense of the parties to the contract that they "shall not be partners—that A is to contribute "neither labor nor money, and to go still further, "nor to receive any profits: but if he will lend "his name as a partner, he becomes as against "all the rest of the world a partner, not upon the "grounds of the real transactions between them "but upon principles of general policy to prevent "frauds, &c."—Chap. 27, p. 467.

High Prices for Negroes.—The *Cassville* (Georgia) *Standard* says:—"On Tuesday last (sale day) the Negroes belonging to the estate of John Russell, deceased, were sold to the highest bidder. One man about 20 years old, sold for $1,404; one 22 years old, $1,300; negro woman and two children, $1,450; boy, six years old, over $500; girl, seven years old, over $800; boy 12 years old, $1,000; girl, 13 years old, $1,101. The rest of the Negroes sold for prices corresponding with the above. Terms eight months, with interest from date."—*Evening Mail*, June 21 to 23.

There is a story told of an Irish groom, who on going to confession was asked by the Priest whether he had ever been guilty of greasing the horses teeth so as to prevent them eating their hay, and selling it on his own account. The groom replied that he had never done so, and having received absolution took his departure.

On his next appearance however, when asked the same question, the reply then was that he had done so frequently, and on the Priest expressing his surprise, he explained, that until the worthy father, had mentioned the matter to him, he was not aware that it could be done, but that having had the idea suggested to him, he had immediately tried it on his master's horses, and finding it succeed, had continued the practice.

The story has been brought to our recollection, by the recent proceeding of the Chinese Custom-house authorities, who have suddenly been wakened up from a blissful state of ignorance regarding the mode in which the *ad valorem* duties have been levied, and have at last become aware of the fact, that for several years past, instead of the 5 per cent to which they were entitled, they have only been receiving 3½ per cent.

This difference has arisen from the great change which took place some years since in the comparative value of the Shanghai Dollar, and the Tael of Sycee, and latterly from the alteration in our currency, the Shanghai Tael, having been substituted for the Carolus dollar. According to the old system $1.000 were taken as the equivalent of Tls. 720, and at this rate the *ad valorem* duties were calculated, the goods being valued in dollars, and the amount turned into Taels at the above rate. When the Shanghai dollar became of the same value as the Tael, the Custom-house authorities of course lost by the amount of duty leviable still being calculated according to the old rate, and now when goods are valued in Shanghai Taels which are worth within 10 per cent of the Canton Tael, they were receiving about 20 per cent less than they were entitled to. The Taoutai however and his subordinator were quite satisfied with the old system, and everything was going on smoothly till the discussion consequent on the proposed alteration in the tariff, made them aware of the fact, that for several years, they had not been paid the full amount to which they were entitled. On this it was immediately intimated to the Consuls that a change would be made, and the value of the Shanghai Tael estimated at 9 mace, instead 7m: 2c: as formerly. As the community were not made aware of the proposed change, those who had to pay duties were quite taken by surprise, when called upon to pay the additional amount, and naturally refused to submit to the alteration being made.

The matter was then laid before H. M. Consul, who appears to have taken no action in it in the first instance, but subsequently, at his suggestion, the Taoutai has agreed to receive duties according to the old system on all goods imported previous to the 1st instant, but the additional rate is to be charged on those which have since arrived.

The Taoutai is the Irish Groom, and his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine is no bad representative of the Father Confessor, whose proposed new Tariff has suggested to the fertile mind of the Taoutai the idea of getting a little additional duty out of the foreign trade.

The Notification from the Consulate is in our first column.

H. M. Gun-boat *Firm*, Lieut. B. G. W. Nicolas, Commanding, returned to port on the 7th. It will be remembered that she left here on 24th ultimo bound to Nangasaki with dispatches for Lord Elgin. On the 28th she encountered a severe gale from the N.E., in which she lost the top of her funnel, then her foremost 20 feet above the deck, jib-boom, yards and bulwarks were carried away and her quarter boat was much damaged. The gale lasted seven days without intermission, and when about 80 miles from Nangasaki, finding it impossible to reach an anchorage, they bore up and ran back, making the Coast, in about three days.

Ningpo, 7th Sept., 1858.—It is reported here that 5 Comantings are at Chusan and at their old game of pirating. One report is that, some days ago, they fell in with a Ningpo boat off Sheipoo during the night—boarded her and took from her one chest of Malwa and 50 baskets of Oil and then left her—there not being daylight enough to take the remainder of her cargo without fear of being recognised—they then proceeded on to Chusan and there demanded 500 peculs of rice from the Mandarin; he not having rice to give them has sent over to Ningpo for the steamer *Paoushun* to come to his protection, and the steamer appears to be getting ready, but as she is half under the orders of Chinese, and half under Englishmen I suppose it will take her more than a week to move.

(From the Friend of India, July 8.)

Facts about the Sepoys.—Some sepoys caught and hung in Behar are said just before death to have recounted the events of the campaign in that province. Their stories, unconnected and confused, are still said to throw some light on various points connected with the organization of the rebels. The extraordinary absence of popular leaders for instance has been hitherto deemed inexplicable. The only names of the slightest notoriety are those of men neither of family or wealth. No Hyder Naique has made his appearance to concentrate the strength of armed fanatics into the Army of a new dynasty. With all distinctions levelled by crime, with the career fairly opened to the strong, but one man of even moderate genius, and not one decent general has risen to the surface. This fact is now partially explained. The sepoys even in revolt are still mercenaries to the core. They will follow no leader who cannot promise them at least a minimum rate of pay. The plunder of their countrymen is not sufficient. They must have a minimum wage guaranteed, though it be, as in Koer Sing's force, only two annas a day. This absence of self-reliance, this passion for pay throws them at once into the hands of the aristocracy, for no other class has at once hate for the British and money sufficient to collect its enemies. Nana Saheb was in possession of his father's hoard. The Begum of Oude raised a regular revenue. Mahommed Hossein besides his wealth as an old chuckladar levied the taxes through two Zillahs. The King of Delhi was supposed to be rich, and for five months exhausted the remains of his treasure in payments to his troops. Tanteea Topee was assisted by the Ranee, and had the command of a part at least of his employer's treasure. Accordingly these men worn out by indolence, excess, and that exhaustion which is the curse of ancient families have been the sole leaders of the mutineers. The revolution producing neither Dantons nor Robespierres has been guided wholly by the Œil de Bœuf, and as a consequence it has wanted at once energy, courage, and fixity of design.

The extraordinary variations in the numbers of the insurgent corps may also be accounted for. Koer Singh when he left Oude had barely five hundred men in his train. As he marched every straggling sepoy, every embarrassed scoundrel with a sword, enlisted in his service. By the time he reached Azimghur he had 2500 followers, most, but not all, well armed. The flight across the river dispersed them once more, and it was not till the check sustained by H. M. 35th that they thronged to him again. Apparently the leaders are well aware of the advantage this peculiarity affords. Thus after their defeat by Sir E. Lugard, the great bulk of the Behar insurgents vanished. The work was apparently complete, and the Military ends of the campaign to all appearance accomplished. The leaders, however, remained in the jungle, and in five days their followers were round them again. They had glided back in twos and threes, by paths on which no European would be met. The fact is conclusive as to the disposition of the people. Guerilla war thus perfect in its details can be carried out only in a country, the inhabitants of which are not enemies to the guerillas.

It appears certain, again, that the sectional feeling of the sepoys, a feeling as strong among them as among Italians, regulates many of the insurgent movements. There is not a Poorbeah, much less a Sikh, among the followers of Kooer Singh. They are all Bhojpoories, and the majority of them come from Koer Singh's own estates, and Shahabad. This fact of itself must have operated to prevent unity and action. Nobody cared about anybody else not of his own province. The Oude men fought in Oude, Koer Singh's men in Bhojpore, men from the Dooab around Delhi, Agra, and the cities between Cawnpore and Allahabad. Nobody looked to any leader but his own, and even from him demanded all that he could get. The sole bond was hostility to the British, and had the British been driven out, the leaders must immediately have turned their arms upon each other, and covered India with anarchy. It has been asserted that this revolt indicates the slow growth of a nationality in India. That nationality is of little value which cannot overcome the pettiest distinction of locale.

The sepoys all declare that their cause is in their own eyes hopeless. The British have won the game, and as their own doom is death, they fight on simply to protract the evil hour. They have lost their military stores. Their guns are gone, and wooden artillery is a poor substitute for brass. Their fire arms are diminishing. The only caps in Behar came from the Delhi arsenal, and are selling at Rs. 2 a hundred. Men armed only with sticks are told to look for no pay, and the instalments of wages are doled out with a jealousy which speaks of decreasing treasure, and increasing distrust. Before the action at Arrah Rs. 2 were given out to each man, and soon after Re. 1 more. All, too, appear to dread excessively dispersion into little groups. They say that in their own villages they are sure to be caught and hanged, while at the same time no idea of any grand exploit seems to occur to them. Their policy such as it is, is to hold on to the jungle "which nobody can cut," and there do nothing, or if attacked, disperse and reunite.

If these are not the tactics against which Europeans are most successful, neither is this the mood which enables men to win in revolutions. Even despair gives to sepoys no great resolve. It inspires them only with the courage of otters, who when the dogs have brought them to bay die half hidden in their holes. We need only force and steady quiet perseverance to bring this portion of the campaign to a close. The people passive as they are must assist us in the end. They are suffering horribly already. Nine thousand of them have fled the land for ever, and with wives and children are seeking an asylum in the depot of the emigrants to the Mauritius. Six thousand have sailed already, and the colony is willing to accept any number. The mass however cannot move, and they will not tolerate the insecurity and distress for ever. A promise of pardon to every village which brought in fifty sepoys dead or alive, would even now let loose the country on the marauders. This is the scene, we imagine, presented over much of India. Large bands are roaming about, hopeless, and without resource, dreading only dispersion as the certain precursor of a disgraceful death. The policy now is if possible to place between them and the villagers an irreconcilable hate.

The Sunken Russian Fleet at Sebastopol.—The schooner *Silver Key* and the *General Knox*, belonging to the American Wrecking Companies, which undertook to raise the vessels of war sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol, have returned. The attempt to raise the sunken vessels completely failed; not one of them was recovered. The Black Sea teredo, so often attributed to the well calculated imagination of the Russian Admiralty, is a stern reality. It has eaten up the body of the Russian fleet, leaving only the outer shell. The harbour must remain blocked up until by degrees the work of the teredo is done and the ships fall to pieces. According to the account brought down 81 vessels were found sunk, which is much more than ever was known or supposed.—*American Paper.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hydrographic Notice.

CHINA SEA.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF BORNEO AND PALAWAN PASSAGE.

VARIATION 1° 20′ E. IN 1858.

Two dangerous Coral banks were passed by H. M. S. *Fury* on her passage to and from the Island of Moaro, on the North-west Coast of Borneo.

The first, in Latitude 5° 42′ N., Longitude 114° 59′ E., and situated to the North-west of the 4 fathoms sounding marked Samarang in Sheet 7 of the N.W. Coast of Borneo, appeared to be 4 or 5 miles long, East and West, and 3 to 4 miles broad, with heavy breakers extending 1½ miles. There was a heavy sea at the time, and the deepest water obtained was 12 fathoms, the least 6 fathoms.

The second, in Latitude 5° 50′ N., Longitude 114° 50′ E., was also about the same length, East and West, and, as far as could be judged from the discoloured water, 3 miles in breadth. No Breakers were seen; the bank appears to be steep-to, and was first struck on one side with a depth of 11 fathoms, and on the other with 7 fathoms. The vessel was then steered West 1½ miles when the soundings shoaled, then North, when they shoaled to 4¾ fathoms, and then suddenly deepened to no bottom with the hand lead. The soundings on this bank were very regular.*

CAUTION.—Great attention should be paid to the lead, and a good look-out kept for discoloured water, when in this neighbourhood, for it is well known to be full of shoals, and the mariner is cautioned not to make too free with its navigation.

ROGER BREAKERS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steam Packet Company have given notice to the Admiralty, that heavy breakers were seen every three or four minutes, bearing East 2 or 3 miles, from the Steam Vessel *Formósa*, at 6h. 50m. A.M. January 4th, 1858, when proceeding from Singapore towards Hongkong by the Palawan passage. There was a swell from the N.E., and the broken water, about 10 yards in extent north and south, was apparently caused by a rock a few feet under water. The vessel proceeded slowly, and soundings were occasionally tried for with 100 fathoms, no bottom. The weather was thick and rainy, but at 11 A.M. it cleared up and Mantaleengahan mountain, 6,843 feet high, near the southern end of Palawan, bore E.N.E. ½ N. The position of the breakers, worked back from observation and cross bearings of the land at noon, is in lat. 8° 21′ N., long. 116° 25′ E.†

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 24th March, 1858.

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* See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No. 1,720, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Sheets 6 and 7 of N.W. coast of Borneo, Nos. 2,109, 2,110; scales 0·2 and 0·5 of an inch, of which these dangers are inserted.

† See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No. 1,270, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Palawan Island, No. 967, scale d = 6 inches, on which this danger is inserted.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRATAS REEF AND ISLAND.

The Pratas Reef is of Coral formation, about 14 miles in diameter, nearly circular, slightly flattened on its Northern side, having a Lagoon in the centre. The Reef is from one to two miles broad; nearly two-thirds of it is just dry at low-water, spring tides; the remainder forms a sunken Barrier to the Lagoon on its Western side. An Island rising from this sunken Barrier, forms two Channels into the Lagoon. The North Channel is 4 miles broad, and has 3 fathoms near the middle. The South Channel is 5 miles broad, and has 4 fathoms near the middle, at low-water spring tides. The South Channel is by far the best of the two—from its superior capacity as well as its comparative freedom from Coral knolls. The Lagoon has from 5 to 10 fathoms in it. It is thickly studded with Coral knolls round its margin, but comparatively clear near the middle.

Pratas' Island is situated at the West side of the Reef, near the middle of the sunken part. It is one-and-a-half mile long E by S., and W. by N. half-a-mile wide and 40 feet high, of which elevation the scrubby bush, with which it is covered, forms about 10 feet. There is a shallow Lagoon running into its Western side for about half-a-mile. The Island is a mere heap of sand; we did not see a particle of mould or earthy manner, and, under such circumstances, it appears very wonderful how the scanty vegetation manages to exist. Brackish water may be got by digging a few feet into the sand. Gannets are numerous, and may be easily knocked down with sticks. I made the N.E. end of the Island, in Latitude 20° 42′ 03″ N., and Longitude 116° 43′ 22″ E., Variation 1. It is high-water at full and change about 4 A.M. There is only one perceptible ebb and one flow in 24 hours, on full and change days. The Rise and Fall is about 5 feet. The highest Tide on the occasion of our visit, occurred on the third day after the full moon, but we found the Tides altogether very irregular.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Master Commanding H. M. S. "Saracen."

True Copy,
H. F. HANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept 3	Cruiser [H.M.	sc-st sl		Bythesea	Japan	Aug —		
.. 4	Minnesota	U. S. str.		Dupont	do	.. —		
.. 6	Mary F. Slade	A. bark	199	Crowell	Swatow	.. —	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Firm [H.M.	g.-boat		Nicolas	Nagasaki	.. —		
.. 8	New York	B. bark	500	Jonken	Swatow	.. 21	Sugar	A. R. Tilby
.. 9	Sea Nymph	B. bark	464	Morwick	London	May 7	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 9	Amazon	Du. bg						

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug —	Celestial	B. ship	494	Brait	Ningpo	Ballast	Gilman and Co
Sept 2	Voyeruoda [Russn.	war-str		Brummer			
.. 2	Thusnelda	Da. bk	326	Bielchen	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 4	Nancy	Ha. bg	178	Jacobsen	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Minita	Ha. bg	200	Bramlöw	Ningpo	do	Harkort and Co
.. 6	Kremlin	A. bark	409	Johnston	Fuchau	do	Russell and Co
.. 6	La Place [H.I.M.	str.		Kerjegu	Japan		
.. 6	Prégent [H.I.M.	str.		D'Osery	do		
.. 6	Rémi [H.I.M.	ch.-str.		Laen	do		
.. 6	Stornoway	B. ship	527	Hart	London	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 7	Enterprise	B. bark	338	Wade	Amoy	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 8	Powhatan	U. S. str.		Pearson	Japan		
.. 8	Palembang	B. bark	549	Morrison	Siam	Ballast	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co
.. 9	Ville de Bale	Fr. sh	436	Dupont	Hongkong	Stores	Vaucher, Frères
.. 9	Aemel	Da. bg	216	Dinesen	Amoy	Sundries	Harkort and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aden	Aug 28	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	21st inst*
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co		
Amazon	Sept 9	Du. bg					
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co.	London	
Ann	June 29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co	Amoy & Hkong	Early
Arcadia	Aug 26	A. ship	705	Wade	Russell and Co		
Aristides	Aug 16	Bre. sh	571	Steengraffe	Siemssen and Co		
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
August	Aug 18	Ha. bk	356	Iunge	Siemssen and Co		
Bernicia	Aug 16	B. bark	518	Jarman	Dent and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Betty	Aug 6	Bre. bk	554	Bellstadt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Betty	Aug 12	Swe. bg	286	Holmberg	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bougainville	Aug 27	Fr. bk	247	Albo	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & Macao	To-day
Britannia	Aug 26	Pru bk	450	Krauhe	Russell and Co		
Canrobert	Aug 16	Fr. sh.	836	Dalgre	Vaucher, Frères		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller		
Challenger	June 23	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	14th inst
City of Acathia	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Campa	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Concordia	Aug 27	Bre. bk	462	Wessels	A. R. Tilby		
Cornubia	June 29	B. bark	400	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hkong & Macao	Early
Cruiser	Aug 5	Sia. sh	530	Sutherland	E. Waller		
Earl of Mar & Kellie	Aug 16	B. bark	429	Mathieson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Eena	Aug 26	B. brig	207	Smith	Dinler, Brothers and Co		
Elisabeth	Aug 6	Du ship	569	Harms	Siemssen and Co		
Eliza Jane	Aug 10	Sia. bk	400	Yang-boon	E. Waller		
Elizabeth	Aug 27	B. bark	440	Adams	A. R. Tilby		
Emilie	July 19	Du. bk	361	Perry	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Emma	July 29	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Eureka	June 10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
Fairy	Aug 11	A. bark	629	Blish	Olyphant and Co.		
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Flag of Truce	June 20	B. ship	417	Day	A. R. Tilby		
Friendship	June 27	Sia. bk	450	Woodard	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co.		
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	447	Welland	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co.		
Helvetia	July 6	Old. bk	566	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	13th inst
Hermann and Theodore	Aug 27	Ha. sh	350	Reimer	Harkort and Co		
Hotspur	June 11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Ino	Aug 26	A. ship	895	Plumer	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co.		
James Lemon	June 28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
John Brightman	Aug 16	B. ship	363	Leimdolf	Geo. Thorburn		
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
John Ritson	July 26	B. ship	458	Matches	Order		
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co	London	
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Hastings	Aug 27	A. ship	448	Kingman	Olyphant and Co.		
Kensington	Aug 17	B. ship	717	Glendenning	A. R. Tilby		
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Canning	July 21	B. ship	657	Gallastaun	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co		
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Lucky Star	June 28	Sia. bk	400	Preston	E. Waller		
Lucky Star	June 28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Malabar	Aug 25	Ha. bk	322	Möller	Siemssen and Co		
Mariquita	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	454	Didier	Harkort and Co		
Mary F. Slade	Sept 6	A. bark	199	Crowell	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Matilda	Aug 16	Da. bg	123	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Messenger	Aug 19	A. ship	1350	Manton	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Metropolis	June 30	Sia. bk	400	Kelly	E. Waller		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Munster	Aug 3	Hav bk	284	Kok	Wm. Pustau and Co	Batavia	Imdt.
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1243	Baxter	Russell and Co.		
New York	Sept 8	B. bark	500	Jonken	A. R. Tilby		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
N. B. Palmer	July 26	A. ship	1399	Higham	Russell and Co		
Ocean	Aug 13	Bre. bg	209	Parrelmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Ocean Queen	June 30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	Early
Paragon	June 29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller		
Parsee	July 27	B. bark	437	Lennington	Turner and Co.		
Persia	July 31	B. ship	661	Parnall	G. Thorburn		
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby		
Quickstep	June 27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Rapid	Aug 5	Sia. bk	400	Rooke	E. Waller		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	583	Barron	Kessowjee Sawjee and Co		
Richard Cobden	Aug 5	Bre. sh	425	Peldhusen	Siemssen and Co.		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller		
Sea Nymph	Sept 9	B. bark	464	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Witch	Aug 17	B. bark	336	Roy	Jas. Bowman and Co	Amoy & Hkong	Imdt.
Shooting Star	June 27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller		
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. bk	800	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E. Waller		
Sophia	Aug 27	Ha. bg	256	Marten	Harkort and Co		
Splendido	Aug 5	Aus. bk	250	Visin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	500	Robertson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Swordfish	Aug 27	A. ship	1034	Crocker	Russell and Co		
Taymouth Castle	Aug 17	B. ship	682	King	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Captain		
Walter	Aug 29	Sia. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Liverpool	
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	376	Geale	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	820	Smith	Russell and Co		
Winged Racer	Aug 5	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	Russell and Co		

103 *Merchant Vsls.*

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	Robert Jenkins	..
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Dove (96)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Firm (81)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut B G W Nicolas	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	W H Jones	60
Minnesota	U S steamer	41	..	588	S F DuPont	450

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Strathmore, 22d do.; and Versailles, 10th June.

Liverpool—Idas, 5th April; Eastern Star, 16th do.; Maggie, 5th May; Menelus, 29th do.; Kamehameha IV., 11th June; and Spirit of the Deep, 8th July.

Gravesend—Countess of Seafield, 2d May; and Woodville, 30th June.

Sunderland—Polly, 31st March; Don Amitia, 17th April; and Queen of the North, 11th June.

Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; and Spirit of the North, 28th do.

England (?)—Indien, 16th June.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander	Station
British.						
Acorn	sloop	12	130		R. B. Pearse	Amoy
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	160		Robt. Jenkins	Shanghai †
Adventure	st-transport	6	118	400	Lacy	Whampoa
Algerine (85)	gun boat	3	40	80	Lieut. Wm. Arthur	Canton
Alligator (powder-ship)	ship					Hongkong
Amethyst	frigate	26	230		Sidney Grenfell	Canton
Assistance	steamer	6	118	400	W. A. J. Heath	Hongkong
Banterer (79)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut John Jenkins	Foochow
Belleisle	hospital ship	8	240		J. R. Rodd	Hongkong
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)	sloop					Canton
Bustard (92)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes	Hongkong
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall, C.B.	Hongkong
Cambrian	frigate	40	350		J. J. McCleverty, C.B.	Whampoa
Camilla	sloop	16	130		G. T. Colvile	Canton
Clown (72)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut W. Lee	Canton
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez	Canton
Coromandel (Tender to Calcutta)	st vessel	5	60	150	Lieut. S. Douglas	Hongkong
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	John Bythesea	Shanghai ‡
Dove (96) (Tender to Actæon)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut C. J. Bullock	Shanghai
Drake (97)	do	3	37	40	Lieut C. J. Balfour	Canton
Elk	sloop	12	125		H. Campion	Amoy §
Esk	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.	Canton
Firm (81)	gun boat	3	37	60	B. G. W. Nicolas	Shanghai
Forester (87)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes	Canton
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn, C.B.	Shanghai ‖
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie	Hongkong
Haughty (89)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut G. D. Broad	Hongkong
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn	Hongkong
Hesper (store-ship)	sc st ship	4	54	120	Jabez Loane, Master Commanding	Hongkong
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.	Shanghai
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	Rt. Hon'ble Viscount Gilford	Canton
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker	Hongkong
Janus (76)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut H. P. Knevitt	Canton
Kestrel (69)	do	3	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason	Hongkong
Lee (82)	do	3	40	80	Lieut Wm. Graham	Japan ‡
Leven (84)	do	3	40	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson	Canton
Magicienne	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	N. Vansittart	Hongkong
Melville (Hospital)	hospital ship					Hongkong
Minden	store ship					
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	G. P. Mends	Hongkong
Opossum (94)	gun boat	3	37	60	W. H. Jones	Shanghai
Plover (86)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt	Canton
Princess Charlotte	barrack ship	12	75		Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding	Hongkong
Retribution	pad-whl st frig	28	300	400	Charles Barker	Japan ‡
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand	Fuchau
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	J. F. Slight, Acting Captain	Canton
Slaney (83)	gun boat	5	40	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins	Canton
Starling (93)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers	Canton
Staunch (91)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman	Canton
Surprise	sc st vessel	6	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell	Hongkong §§
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell	Whampoa
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding	Hongkong
Watchful (75)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed	Canton
Woodcock (73)	do	3	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard	Canton
French.						
Alarme	steamer					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond	
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Vrignaud	
Capricieuse	corvette	32			d'Abboville	
Catinat	steamer	12				
Dordogne	do					
Dragonne	gun boat	6			Brou	
Durance	steamer	12			Trébuchet	
Fusée	gun boat	6			de Carpégna	
Gironde	st-transport				Jauriguibery	
La Place	steamer				Kerjegu	
Lily	do				Borelli	
Marceau	do	8			de Lamotte	
Mitraille	gun boat	6			Berranger	
Meurthe	steamer	12			Dariès	
Némésis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud	
Nisus	brig	20			Thierry	
Phlégéton	steamer	8			Lévèque	
Prégent	gun boat				d'Osery	
Primauguet	steamer	8			Thoyon	
Soane	steamer				F. J. Scuat	
American.						
Germantown	sloop	22			Page	
Minnesota	steam frigate	41	588	450	S. F. DuPont	
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson	
Powhatan	steam frigate				Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F. Pearson	
Portuguese.						
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha	
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares	
Dutch.						
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius	
Russian.						
America	steamer	6	62	150		
Askold	frigate	44			Ounkovskey	
Bijarin	steamer				Greventiz	
Djuguitte	gun-boat				Maydell	
Manjoor	steamer					
Novick	steamer				Kuznezeff	
Plostvarhad	gun-boat					
Streloet	gun-boat				Pedorowitch	
Voyeruoda	steamer				Brummer	

† To proceed on surveying service to the North. ‡ Special service. § Ordered to Australia. ‖ Special service of the Earl of Elgin. §§ Ordered to the Cape of Good Hope.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1857, *to* 30th *June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	853,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From* 1st *July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornway	527	do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	860
Sept 2	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	2,699
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do	72
				2,720

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